

高一年级下学期期初检测

英 语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 分值: 150 分)

第一部分 听力理解 (共两节, 满分30分)

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man do last night?

- A. He attended a concert
- B. He did his research project.
- C. He met Lily and the woman.

2. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Send out invitations.
- B. Plan the menu.
- C. Make a reservation.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At a parking lot.
- B. In a hotel.
- C. In a restaurant.

4. Why is the woman angry with her son?

- A. He got a low mark.
- B. He didn't like physics.
- C. He cheated in the exam.

5. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Teacher and student.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What happened to the man?

- A. He lost his umbrella.
- B. He found some animals.
- C. He was caught in a heavy rain.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. See a doctor.
- B. Take a hot shower.
- C. Get prepared for examinations.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the matter with Peter's father?

- A. He has a heart attack.
- B. He has a lung problem.
- C. He has to support the family.

9. When will Peter's sister graduate from college?

- A. In two years. B. In four years. C. In six years.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When will the national food safety conference end?

- A. On October 29th. B. On November 7th. C. On November 10th.

11. How many people will attend Mr. Patric's conference?

- A. About 300. B. About 350. C. About 400.

12. What will Mr. Patric use the smaller rooms for?

- A. Children's education. B. Group discussions. C. Student projects.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How is the weather?

- A. Cloudy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.

14. Where does the man have to go?

- A. A beach. B. A store. C. A subway station.

15. What does the man need to buy?

- A. A computer. B. A software. C. A smart phone.

16. Where can the speakers find an Apple watch?

- A. On the first floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the third floor.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is Easter Island?

- A. To the south of mainland Chile.
B. To the east of mainland Chile.
C. To the west of mainland Chile.

18. When was Easter Island discovered?

- A. In 1722. B. In 1786. C. In 1888.

19. What is the most amazing sight on Easter Island?

- A. The stone statues. B. The tree rails. C. The ancient stone tools.

20. What does the speaker say about the Easter Island?

- A. There were few trees on the Easter Island.
B. People have shown too much interest in the natives' history.

C. Most of the Polynesians on the Island have lost their identity

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Nobel prize winners sometimes display as much uniqueness when deciding how to spend their prize money as they did on the work that won them the award in the first place.

When Sir Paul Nurse won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 2001, he decided to upgrade his motorbike. A fellow winner in 1993, Richard Roberts, installed a croquet lawn in front of his house. Austrian author Elfriede Jelinek, who won in 2004, said the prize meant “financial independence”.

Lars Heikensten, executive director of the Nobel Foundation, said there were no obvious shopping trends among winners.

“I think it depends a lot on which country they come from, their personal finances... what kind of incomes they have, when they get the prize, ” he said.

Real estate, however, is a popular option, at least among those willing to reveal what they spend the money on. Phillip Sharp, the American co-winner of the 1993 medicine prize, decided to splash out on a 100-year-old Federal style house. “I took that money and bought a little bit bigger house... It's a beautiful old place, ” he told AFP(法新社), adding that “The money is a nice part of the process”, but “the important thing about the prize is the recognition”.

For winners of the peace prize the decision is often more clear-cut, as the honour tends to go to politicians, organizations and activists who are under more public supervision. Many, like the US President Barack Obama in 2009 and the European Union in 2012, donate to charities.

Literature winners tend to be more private about how they use the money, but the choice is often equally straightforward. “Even if Nobel-winning authors are quite well known, many of them will not have made much money from writing, ” said Anna Gunder, a Nobel literature expert at Uppsala University. While the prize might keep the wolf from the door for some years, giving them freedom to write, it can also briefly have the opposite effect. “It really changes their careers... During the first year after they've won, they often write less, but they generally continue after a year or two, ” said Gunder.

21. From the passage, we learn that _____.

- A. the money is actually the best part of the Nobel Prize
- B. Nobel winners have great originality in using prize money
- C. few winners would spend their prize money on houses
- D. winners become more independent on their countries

22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase “clear-cut” in Paragraph 6?

- A. Open.
- B. Private.
- C. Unique.
- D. Complex.

23. According to the passage, in the first year after winning Noble Prize, literature winners may _____.

- A. become less productive
- B. make more money from writing
- C. have the freedom to create more and better works
- D. disappear from the public eyes for a period of time

B

There was great excitement on the planet of Venus this week. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs.

The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan. Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information about the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth. A press conference was held at the Venus Institute of Technology.

“We have come to the conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing, ” Prof. Zog said, “that there is no life on Earth.”

“How do you know this? ” the science reporter of the *Venus Evening News* asked.

“For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive.”

“Are there any other sources of danger that you have discovered in your studies? ”

“Take a look at this photo. You see this dark black cloud staying over the surface of Earth? We don't know what it is made of, but it could give us a lot of trouble and we shall have to make further tests before we send a Venus Being there. Over here you will notice what seems to be a river, but the satellite findings indicate it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink.”

“Sir, what are all those tiny black spots on the photographs? ”

“We're not certain. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. They give gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.”

“Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there? ”

“Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in the Earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere.”

24. What does the underlined word “feasibility” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Possibility.
- B. Flexibility.
- C. Simplicity.
- D. Responsibility.

25. What tone did the author use when writing the text?

- A. Serious.
- B. Aggressive.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Frustrating.

26. What problem on Earth did the author mention apart from air pollution?

- A. Over population.
- B. Global warming.
- C. Damaged forests.
- D. Heavy traffic.

27. Why did the author write the passage?

- A. To tell us a dream of Venusian scientists.
- B. To disclose the secret of life on other planets.
- C. To persuade people to try living on Earth.
- D. To remind people on Earth of some crises.

C

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a fortress(堡垒), but fortresses are not designed with the comfort of a king or a queen in mind. When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-defended, the classic European castle is the best example of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of our culture.

Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he defended key positions to secure the land he had taken. The castles he built allowed the Norman lords to draw back to safety when threatened by English rebellion. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to(召集), organized around, and deployed(部署) from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his kingdom. That is to say, the lord of the land would hold court in his castle. Those that were socially beneath the lord would come to report the affairs of the lands that they governed and pay tribute to the lord. They would address conflicts, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centres in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power. Built on important and noticeable sites overlooking the surrounding areas, castles constantly appeared in the background of many peasants' lives and served as a daily reminder of the lords' strength.

Now, castles no longer serve their original purposes. However, the remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience the glory of a time long passed.

28. The author introduces the topic of the text by _____.

- A. making an assumption
- B. giving an example
- C. making comparisons
- D. giving arguments

29. Why did William the Conqueror build castles?

- A. He wanted to celebrate his victory.
- B. He wanted to remind people of his influence.
- C. He wanted to live peacefully with the English.
- D. He wanted to use them to his military advantage.

30. Which of the following is a way the lord would adopt to show his power?

- A. Dealing with conflicts in his castle.
- B. Building his castle in an obvious place.
- C. Carrying out social activities in his castle.
- D. Commanding peasants to live near his castle.

31. What attracts people to visit castles today?

- A. The splendid history.
- B. The special architecture.

C. The tense atmosphere.

D. The superior comfort.

D

Most people follow others blindly mainly under the effect of peer(同龄人) pressure. Some people also feel it safe to follow a large number of people. In some rare cases it might be right to follow the crowd(群众), but in most cases this can be one big mistake. Actually there are reasons why we shouldn't follow the crowd blindly.

According to a study, people tend to follow the crowd when they aren't sure about the direction they should take. This means a large number of people could be following others without understanding what's right and what's wrong! This attracts more people to follow the crowd and the result is that most people move in a certain direction even if it isn't right.

A man who wants to be successful always hopes for others' guidance and he usually follows the same path of most people, but the question this man never asks himself is: Are all of those people successful? Of course not! If you want to follow a crowd, then follow a successful one. However, in real life you'll only find one successful person among hundreds of people, and that's why following the crowd makes no sense at all.

Most people act without thinking wisely. If you always follow others because they're greater than you in number, then sooner or later you'll discover that you're making decisions you might regret later.

However, should we never follow the crowd? No. I'm not trying to say you should never follow the crowd, but instead I'm just asking you to think wisely before you make a decision. If you find others are right, there is no problem in following them, but if you have doubts about the direction they're moving in, don't follow them blindly.

32. According to the text, most people follow others blindly mainly because _____.

A. they are affected by their peers

B. they don't believe in themselves

C. they feel it safe to stay with others

D. they are weaker than other people

33. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. It needs some time to think wisely.

B. We shouldn't regret what we have done.

C. We should think wisely before deciding whether to follow others.

D. Making others follow us is better than following others.

34. Which of the following will the author agree with?

A. It is wrong to follow other people.

B. Those who follow others won't succeed.

C. Only those foolish people will follow others.

D. One should use his head before following others.

35. What is the text mainly about?

A. Effects of following others.

B. Benefits of making wise decisions.

C. Reasons why most people follow others.

D. Reasons why people shouldn't follow others blindly.

第二节（共5小题，每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you feel that your sense of time has changed recently, you are not alone. Ottawa's Christina Chenard is one of those folks whose sense of time has been changed, and it has changed her life for the better.

Before the pandemic, she used to run around like a headless chicken: rising extremely early, getting two kids off to daycare, and then rushing to meetings, before coming home to "collapse and start all over again." Now she works mainly at home, and time is opening up. 36

"This moment has made us all pay much attention to things that truly matter in life, and changed our relationship to work," says Ashley Whillans, an assistant professor at Harvard Business School. Here are four tips to create time affluence (富足) from Whillans.

Catalog (记录) it

In any review of your financial life, Job One is figuring out exactly where your cash is going. 37
Write down how you are spending your days, down to the minute, and then take a hard look at the results. Probably, far too much time is being spent on unproductive periods like travelling to and from work; or doing what you really dislike, mainly because you think you have to.

38

Yes, you can essentially devote more free time to yourself, by employing others to help with the things you dislike —like, say, cleaning your house. It will cost you some money, but if you can afford it, the effect on your life happiness will be wildly tremendous.

Reshape your workday

Making time-first decisions could change what your office life looks like. If your day is filled with long-time meetings, perhaps there are some you could skip. If your office reopens, perhaps you could discuss with the employer about working from home a couple of days a week. Add up those time savings over the course of a year. 39

Leisure time matters

The point of having more time for yourself doesn't mean that you can spend it all playing games on your smartphone or dozing off. 40 But you are supposed to aim for more "active" leisure that is proven to produce real happiness, like having meals with friends, volunteering, exercising, or engaging in your favorite hobbies.

- A. Buy more time.
- B. The same holds true for time.
- C. Reallocate your hours purposefully.
- D. That is "passive" leisure, and it is fine within reasonable limits.
- E. And you are creating large amounts of new space in your calendar.
- F. She sleeps more, commutes less and spends more quality time with her family.
- G. It doesn't necessarily require major life changes, like giving up your job or retiring early.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was time for basketball tryouts (选拔赛). My legs were sore (疼痛的) from the running, jumping and dribbling (控球) we had done for the past hour. I was still 41 to go—nothing would stand in my way of making the team.

After I finished my last lap, a coach 42 me up. "You're an amazing player," he said. I was 43 at that moment. But I didn't say anything 44 there was a small 45 that I would fail.

"Because of the 46 of girls trying out, we can't put everyone on the team. I am sorry to say you can't be a member of the team this year," the coach added.

Tears rolling down my face, I began to sob my way into the bathroom, where I saw a girl washing her face after she stopped weeping. I did not 47 why she didn't make the team. She was a great player, but maybe her defense was 48. She always made the 49 moves when it came to guarding people. All her friends made the team; I couldn't 50 what she could be going through.

I didn't go back to the gym. 51, I got my coat and water I was leaving. I had stopped crying by the time my mom arrived, and I kept silent for about half of the car 52.

Finally my mom said, "There is always next year. Don't worry." I didn't say anything back because there was no 53 in stating the obvious.

I thought about why I never made the team. Whatever the 54 was, there was always next year, and I never want to 55 playing basketball.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. ready | B. afraid | C. kind | D. tired |
| 42. A. woke | B. cleared | C. called | D. brought |
| 43. A. fortunate | B. sensitive | C. confused | D. happy |
| 44. A. so | B. because | C. if | D. until |
| 45. A. desire | B. technique | C. chance | D. inspiration |
| 46. A. identity | B. number | C. strength | D. height |
| 47. A. understand | B. explain | C. remember | D. announce |
| 48. A. regular | B. professional | C. weak | D. creative |
| 49. A. reasonable | B. meaningful | C. different | D. wrong |
| 50. A. imagine | B. suggest | C. describe | D. notice |
| 51. A. Also | B. Instead | C. Otherwise | D. Still |
| 52. A. race | B. repair | C. ride | D. accident |
| 53. A. point | B. challenge | C. tension | D. justice |
| 54. A. solution | B. reason | C. appeal | D. balance |
| 55. A. appreciate | B. practice | C. admit | D. stop |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The phrase "One Person Can Make a Difference" is one of those sayings that great importance 56

(attach) to when we teach youngsters—to encourage them to do something 57 (significance), to help another person, or to dream big about 58 they will change the world.

As adults, do we really believe this? I am writing to tell you that indeed "one person can", 59 I know one person did an act of kindness 60 changed my life and the lives of millions more.

Almost 15 years ago while driving across town, I was listening to a radio interview and heard an inspiring story of 61 (generous). A woman had carried in ten winter coats through the Thanksgiving weekend crowds on mass transportation 62 (donate) them at the One Warm Coat drive. She knew the city had many people in need.

She was only one person, yet it was her action that made me realize that more people 63 be able to donate if there were more drop-off locations. Now, nearly 15 years later, One Warm Coat 64 (inspire) the donation of over 4 million coats across the country. As the National Founder, I feel warm, knowing that we each are capable 65 making a real difference in the lives of thousands each Fall and Winter.

So when you wonder "will it really matter?", I can tell you that it will!

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 单词拼写 根据中文提示写出句中所缺单词。注意使用正确形式。（共25小题；每小题1分，满分25分）

66. Some homeless people are _____ (精神上地) ill and have no one to look after them.

67. He was advised to take regular exercise, but he just _____ (忽视) the doctor's advice.

68. It is a truth _____ (普遍) acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

69. Like many retired people, my grandparents have made it an _____ (每年的) routine to take a trip to places of interest in spring.

70. Located at the foot of the _____ (高耸的) Alps, the Austrian city of Innsbruck offers guests a chance to appreciate a blend of old and new.

71. When we choose food, we must keep in mind that the food we choose should give us the _____ (营养物) we need.

72. We should spare no effort to carry out this _____ (政策) and benefit the public.

73. When people think of factories, they think of clouds of dirty smoke or pipes pouring _____ (化学的) waste into rivers.

74. The energy secretary will present the _____ (策略) tomorrow afternoon.

75. We regret to inform you that your _____ (申请) has not been successful.

76. The number of people employed in _____ (农业) has fallen in the last decade.

77. Quite a few people use that to believe that a _____ (灾难) was sure to strike if a mirror was broken.

78. But these restrictions can be _____ (引起破坏的) and further slow down the economy.

79. Don't worry! If you are not satisfied with the quality, making a complaint is quite a simple _____ (步骤).

- 80.The party came to ____ (政权) at the last election held two years ago .
- 81.Thanks for your directions to the house; we wouldn't have found it ____ (否则).
- 82.The ____ (全体职工) are not very satisfied with the latest pay increase.
- 83.They were eager too reach their ____ (目的地) before lunch time.
- 84.The heat in this area is becoming ____ (无法忍受的) .
- 85.This girl has got used to the new ____ (模式) of family life.
- 86.The manager made no ____ (评论) on my suggestion at the meeting.
- 87.It wasn't difficult then to cross the ____ (国界).
- 88.The ____ (娱乐) was provided by folk band.
89. ____ (不知怎么地) Karin managed to deal with the demands of her career.
- 90.A survey of the American diet has ____ (揭示) that a growing number of people are overweight.

第二节 应用文写作 (满分15分)

假定你是李华，受学生会委托，围绕“垃圾分类，保护环境”这一主题，为校宣传栏“英语天地”写一封倡议书，内容包括：

1. 倡议的原因和目的；
2. 倡议的具体内容；
3. 发出倡议。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：垃圾分类 garbage sorting；区分 differentiate

Dear friends,

The Students' Union